

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)
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May 28th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 78, p.m. 79; Humidity...88, 81.

May 28th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 77, p.m., 76; Humidity...94, 90.

No. 8798

庚三十月四年子壬

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1912.

三拜禮 號九廿月五英港香

\$80 PER ANNUM
SINGAPORE CORP. 10 CMT.

TELEGRAMS.

THE TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIA WIN.

AFRICA BADLY BEATEN.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, May 29, 7.25 a.m.
Received, 1.35 p.m.

The first Triangular Test Match, between Australia and South Africa, has concluded at Manchester.

The result was a win for the Australians by an innings and 88 runs.

In their first venture the South Africans made 265, of which Faulkner contributed 122 not out. The South Africans, 183 to the last, followed on, but were all dismissed for 95.

Matthews, for Australia, performed "the hat trick" in both innings.

HOME CRICKET.

London, May 28, 7 p.m.
Received, 1.29, 7.55 a.m.

The latest county cricket results are:

Middlesex beat Sussex at Lord's by an innings and 48 runs.

Yorkshire beat Lancashire at Bradford by ten wickets.

CINEMATOGRAF FIRE.

80 PEOPLE KILLED.

via Bombay, May 23, 1 a.m.
Received, 5.20 a.m.

Reuter's Madrid correspondent reports a cinematograph fire in the town of Villa Real.

The room in which the disaster occurred had only one exit and was crowded with 180 people.

A panic ensued and 80 people were killed and many seriously injured, some of whom are dying.

LORD HALDANE'S HOLIDAY.

via Bombay, May 29, 7.25 a.m.
Received, 1.35 p.m.

Lord Haldane remains at Goring visiting the scenes and friends of his old student days.

AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

HOPE OF U.S.A.

London, May 28.
Received, 4.40 p.m.

Reuter's New York agent wires that Secretary Knox, speaking at the banquet of the Pan-American Society, said the object of his recent mission to the Caribbean was to assure all the peoples in that region that the opening of the Panama Canal would inaugurate an era of closer relations between all the American countries. The United States wished to see other nations in the hemisphere stronger and stabler.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Mr. Sulzer, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, endorsing the observations of Secretary Knox, said it would be a blunder worse than crime for the United States to invade Mexico. Military experts were of opinion such a war would require 300,000 soldiers and would cost a hundred million dollars.

TELEGRAMS.

INTERPORT SHOOTING.

SHANGHAI'S SCORE.

(Our Own Correspondent.)
Shanghai, May 29, 9.10 a.m.
Received 9.19 a.m.

Shanghai have shot off in the Interport Shooting Competition. Their score is 931.

LOAN TO CHINA.

NEXT ADVANCE.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, May 29, 9.10 a.m.
Received, 9.19 a.m.

It has been practically decided that the International group of financiers will advance a further three million taels to China this week.

The general situation is improving.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

POST DECLINED.

(From Chinese Sources.)

Shanghai, May 28

Hsu Yun-yuen has declined to accept the post of Auditor under the Loan Agreement, and Chan Ching-yuen has been appointed instead.

FINDING FUNDS.

Wong Hing has finally decided to resign from the Resident Generalship of Nanking and will devote all his time to the promotion of the "patriotic contributions" and the establishment of Republican banks.

PRESIDENT'S ADVISOR.

Sun Wu arrived at Peking on the 26th inst., to take up his post as advisor to President Yuan.

FOREIGN MINISTER WANTED.

Peking, May 28.

President Yuan has urged Luk Ching-cheung, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, to return to China as early as possible as the President wants to consult him on important affairs. Luk, in reply, telegraphed to the President that he would return to Peking via Tientsin on the 1st of June.

TROOPS DISCONTENTED.

The financial condition of Anhui Province is serious. There is a strong agitation among the troops against the delay in payments. The Governor General is at a loss to know how to deal with the situation.

NEW RAILWAY.

Peking, May 28

President Yuan has directed the Ministry of Communications to consider a scheme for the building of a railway from Kwang-si to Yunnan.

LOYAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Army officers and the schoolmasters in Hupoh have decided to set aside a portion of their salary towards the annual patriotic contributions every month.

TELEGRAMS.

SIAM JEWEL CASE.

DE BOSECK GUILTY.

(Our Own Correspondent.)
Singapore, May 29, 9.10 a.m.
Received, 10.17 a.m.

The trial of Jules Paul De Boseck (31), described as a journalist, on a charge of feloniously receiving jewellery which had been stolen at Bangkok while in course of consignment from London to the Dowager Queen of Siam, has concluded.

The jury found the accused guilty of retaining a pearl knowing it to have been stolen.

Sentence was suspended pending consideration of three points which are to be raised before the Full Court.

[Some interesting facts in connection with the case will be found in another column.]

DUKE OF FIFE'S WILL.

London, May 29, 3.50 a.m.
Received, 4.15 p.m.

The will of the late Duke of Fife shows estate to the value of a million sterling. The contents of the will have not been disclosed.

NAVAL PROBLEMS.

THE ALLIANCE QUESTION.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, May 28, 5.5 a.m.
Received, 5.31 p.m.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, who is at Malta, has postponed his visit to England till after the departure of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill, whose coming conference with Lord Kitchener continues to engross the British and French papers. The "Temps" states that Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill will afterwards visit Bizerta. Though the suggestion of an Anglo-French alliance is generally coolly received by the Press of both countries, it is regarded that beyond doubt the Malta meeting will have an important bearing on the naval position in the Mediterranean, where, according to the French view, the growing Italian and Austrian strength would tend to neutralise the French contribution to an Anglo-French alliance.

AN IMPERIAL SCHEME.

In this connection, the "Daily Telegraph" points out that if the Dominions make some sacrifice to respond to Mr. Churchill's appeal the idea of withdrawing battleships from the Mediterranean could be abandoned, and outlines a scheme whereby our kinsmen could enable us to provide an Imperial service squadron which would be based at Gibraltar and be the pivot force of the Empire. Such a squadron, says the journal, might consist of eight Dreadnoughts and twelve smaller cruisers, costing three millions annually. The "Telegraph" suggests the following annual contributions:—Canada, £900,000; Australia, £700,000; New Zealand, £400,000; South Africa, £250,000; the United Kingdom, £750,000; and suggests the creation of an Imperial Naval Committee on which the Dominions would be represented, and that the vessels be largely officered and manned by men from Overseas.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME LABOUR CRISIS.

THREATS AND PROTESTS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, May 28, 1.50 p.m.
Received, 5.45 p.m.

Meat convoys during the evening reached Smithfield and were unmolested, being strongly escorted by police. The strike committee warns the Government that repressive action may lead to extremes on the part of the men, and calls out all transport workers. The committee also says it has cabled asking every international agency to take action. It protests against the authorities accommodating employers and protecting "scabs" by the use of the police and soldiers.

STRIKERS ANNOYED.

via Bombay, May 29, 1 a.m.
Received, 5.20 a.m.

The situation at the docks is unchanged. Special police patrols are conspicuous, and their presence is resented by the strikers.

"ALMOST NORMAL."

Business at Smithfield is almost normal, and there are no difficulties in distributing produce throughout the Metropolis.

Chilled beef has risen in price by from two pence to four pence per stone; the price of other produce is unchanged.

ROAD TALK.

Mr. Ben. Tillett, one of the strike leaders, threatens a national strike unless a satisfactory conference is arranged by the Home Office, but it is widely suggested that the leaders are "talking loudly" in order to encourage their followers.

A CONFERENCE.

via Bombay, May 29, 7.25 a.m.
Received, 1.35 p.m.

The Government has convened a conference of all parties concerned in the strike, which is to be held on the 31st inst. Otherwise the situation has not materially developed.

POLICE VS. STRIKERS.

The police on Tuesday vigorously guarded the procession of meat carts from the docks and scattered strikers who attempted to cut the traces and throw missiles.

STRIKERS & FOOD SUPPLY.

The only account of the conference between the Strike Committee and Mr. McKenna is the committee's version which represents Mr. McKenna as saying that they must allow some food to be brought into London. The Committee thereupon asked what food, so that they might co-operate with the Home Office, realising that the foods must be unloaded.

Mr. McKenna is also represented as declaring that he had no intention of using the military. The Committee promised to do its utmost to prevent violence.

The willingness of the Committee to allow certain foods to be unloaded is interpreted as an appreciation of the Government's efforts to secure the food supply and to remove the hostility which a rise in food prices would create against the strikers.

STRIKERS SENTENCED.

Yesterday's disorderly strikers have received sentences varying from a fine to a month's hard labour.

TELEGRAMS.

TRE TITANIC DISASTER.

FIXING THE BLAME.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
via Bombay, May 29, 8.10 a.m.
Received, 1.45 a.m.

Senator Smith, in the course of a speech in the Senate on presenting the report of the inquiry into the Titanic disaster, held that the laxity of the Board of Trade regulations was largely responsible for the disaster.

STRONG STATEMENTS.

He charges Captain Lord, of the s.s. Californian, with lack of vigilance and says that he could have saved all on board the Titanic.

He states that there was a complete lack of discipline after the Titanic struck the iceberg, and that some of the junior officers left the ship at the earliest moment, whilst some of the men entrusted to care for the passengers deserted the ship as soon as possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

He makes a series of recommendations, such, for instance as fixing the steamer lanes, doubling the number of wireless operators, increasing their pay, provision of better lifesaving equipment, stronger construction and powerful search lights.

The effect of the speech was somewhat marred by the rhetorical phraseology employed.

CANTON NEWS.

The Financial Stringency.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)
Canton, May 28.

Mr. Chik-yui, Financial Advisor to the Canton Government, has made various suggestions to the Governor-General in regard to the paper currency. He attributes the heavy discount on the notes to the shortage of supply in subsidiary coins, and points out that the Specie Department invariably buys drafts on Hongkong with subsidiary coins in order to purchase bar silver for minting purposes. The daily output of tokens aggregates about £700,000, yet, in spite of this, the market is always short of coins. Mr. Chan suggests official investigation into this matter and requests the Government to prohibit Chinese bankers from cornering subsidiary coins for the purposes of speculation.

The Patriotic Movement.

The Governor-General has addressed a letter to the Chinese of Hongkong expressing his gratification at the energetic efforts of all classes in furthering the scheme for raising patriotic contributions. He points out that Japan's greatness is due to the people's love of their country, and, now that a Republic has been declared in China, he says China should not be content to remain behind Japan. The Governor further states that foreign nations are watching China to see, at this juncture, their feelings towards their nation; and he hopes Hongkong Chinese will push the scheme and help to raise sufficient funds to pay off all China's foreign loans.

The Plague Precautions.

The Governor has replied to the Chinese Commercial Union in Hongkong in response to their denunciation of the action of the Canton Council in passing a resolution favouring the establishment of a plague ward at Whampoa. He points out that the scheme has not been approved by the Government, while the provision of a hospital at Lam Shek does not mean the forcible detention of patients there.

TELEGRAMS.

BOXING.

LANGFORD BEATS FLYNN.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, May 28.
Received, 4.40 p.m.

Reuter's Melbourne agent states that in a boxing match Sam Langford beat "Porky" Flynn in the fourteenth round, the referee stopping the contest.

TO RE-BUILD HANKOW.

Straits Financier's Scheme Somewhat Altered.

The scheme of the financiers from the Straits Settlements and Java for furnishing £15,200,000 for the rebuilding of Hankow has been somewhat changed in deference to the wishes of local merchants and the Hupoh Government. In an interview already reported it was learned that the financiers arrived with the idea of buying up, with the Government's aid, a large section of the city and spending the large amount named on the erection of buildings in this section and the laying of tramways throughout the city. Some of the land-owners and the Government considered that to give the company a monopoly over a large part of the city would give the outsiders too much control over the city's affairs. To meet this objection the financiers have proposed that landowners, even if they cannot afford to erect buildings up to the regulation standard, be not forced to sell but be given the option of receiving advances from the £15,200,000 fund under two alternative schemes—(1) to take shares in the company; (2) to take the company's bonds—in each case to the value of the land to be built upon.

To further assist the citizens in business enterprises the financiers offer to lend them money, accepting mortgages on their shares in the company as security. The proposals the financiers intend to place before the Government and the Hankow people have not yet been drawn up in detail, but some of the main features were revealed to us in an interview with Messrs. Chun Chuan-nam (Singapore) and Hsu Swee-ling (the agent for the financiers). The Government's proposal that the money should be advanced as a loan is to be rejected. The Government appealed to the financiers in the name of patriotism to lend the money at the low interest of 3 per cent. As they can get 8 per cent for their money elsewhere, the men from the south were not eager to comply. They pointed out that they and their fellow-settlers had contributed enormous funds to the revolution—£15,400,000 from Singapore and £15,600,000 from Java. Even coolies had contributed what they could, some sacrificing as much as three months' wages. Besides they considered private enterprise was more likely to make a good job of the rebuilding than was the Government.

One of the first measures they plan is to establish a bank at Hankow to undertake mortgage business and to lend money to the Government, if it desires, for the making of roads, drainage, and so forth. Then a fire insurance company will be formed in which the Reconstruction Company will insure its own buildings. The financiers also intend to ask the Government to run a railway siding down to the waterfront, and to provide proper facilities for the loading of steamers.

The "Shanghai Times" states that Denmark has also sent her message of recognition, and President Yuan has despatched Mr. Hu Wei-teh, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, to thank the Danish Legation, and a special commissioner will be sent to Copenhagen.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

Telegrams.

The man De Boseck has been found guilty at Singapore of retaining a pearl consigned to the Dowager Queen of Siam, knowing it to have been stolen. Sentence has been deferred.

Shanghai's Interport Shooting score is 931.

Despite the strike, produce is being freely distributed throughout London from Smithfield. Mr. Ben Tillett threatens a national strike, but this regarded as "loud talk."

At a cinematograph fire in Villa Real, Spain, 80 people were killed and many injured.

At cricket, Middlesex beat Sussex and Yorkshire defeated Lancashire.

Mr. Secretary Knox has declared that the United States desires to see the other nations in the western hemisphere stronger and stabler.

The conference between Lord Kitchener, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Churchill at Malta continues to engross the press of England and France.

In the first Test match Australia beat South Africa by an innings and 88 runs.

A conference of all parties concerned in the Port of London strike is to be held on the 31st inst.

In presenting the report of the inquiry into the Titanic disaster to the Senate, Senator Smith held that the laxity of the Board of Trade regulations was largely responsible for the disaster, and declared that Capt. Lord, of the s.s. Californian, could have saved all the passengers but for lack of vigilance.

LOCAL.

Interesting information was given on the letting of the old Post Office premises in the Supreme Court to-day, when the defendant in the verandah case and the lessee of the building admitted that, for the ground floor alone, he was receiving \$1,000 per month, and for the upper floor \$255. At a meeting of the Legislative Council last year, it was stated that the rent paid by the lessee was \$400 per month.

A Chinese was fined \$50 this morning for keeping a Chinese hotel without a licence. The place was said to be frequented by undesirable.

While a number of men were taking water from one of the hydrants yesterday an argument arose and developed into a free fight. The sequel was heard at the Police Court this morning when they were fined \$2 each.

An Indian, named Suder was charged, before Mr. Melbourne this morning with the stealing a promissory note, valued \$100, from another Indian. The case was adjourned till Wednesday, bail being fixed at \$400.

REPUBLIC RECOGNISED.

It is reported that the American Government has sent a national message to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the recognition of the Republic of China. President Yuan Shih-kai has despatched Dr. W. W. Yen, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, to call on the American Legation in Peking and to thank the U. S. Government. It is said that Dr. Wu Ting-fang will be sent as Special Envoy to Washington to offer China's thanks.

The "Shanghai Times" states that Denmark has also sent her message of recognition, and President Yuan has despatched Mr. Hu Wei-teh, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, to thank the Danish Legation, and a special commissioner will be sent to Copenhagen.

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KOREA	18,000	Tons	Sailing	June 18	1 P.M.
SUBURIA	18,000	"	"	July 2	"
MANCHURIA	27,000	"	"	July 18	"
MONGOLIA	27,000	"	"	Aug. 6	"

INTERMEDIATE.-

PERSIA	9,000	"	"	June 11	"
CHINA	10,200	"	"	July 9	"
NILE	11,000	"	"	July 30	"
PERKIA	9,000	"	"	Aug. 27	"

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The S.S. "MUTTRA" 1,611 tons, Capt. H. Carey, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ on the 4th June, at noon, to be followed on the 15th June by S.S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, Captain H. Chidley, taking Cargo and Passengers at current rates.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "FAZILKA" will leave Hongkong for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 1st June, at Noon, followed by the S.S. "ITOLA" on the 10th June, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

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[147]

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"CATHERINE APCAR,"
Captain E. W. Hamlyn, will be
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Return tickets are available by the
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Hongkong, 28th May, 1912. [891]

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S.S. "WALTON HALL"
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Hongkong, 19th May, 1912. [375]

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S.S. "LOTHIAN" on or about 15th
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Hongkong, 22nd May, 1912. [851]

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TELEGRAPH.

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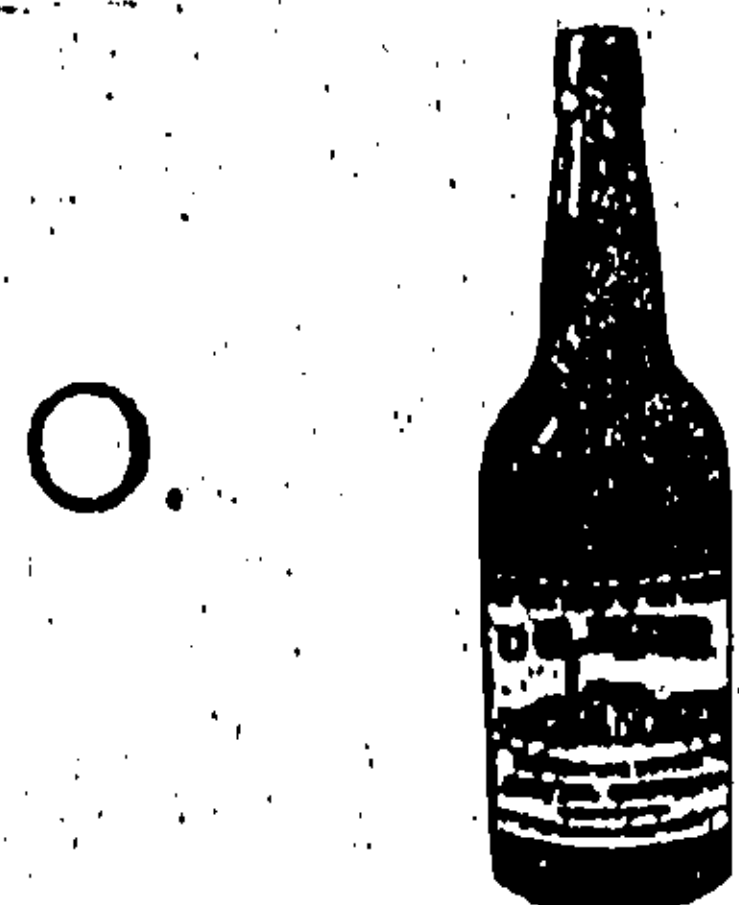
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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [42]

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WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to
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SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min.
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Hongkong, 14th Apr., 1912. [88]

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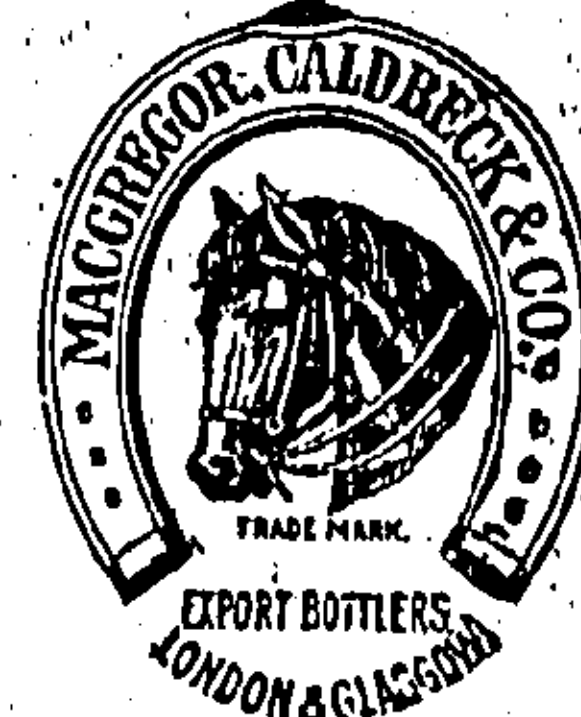
Hongkong, 24th Jan., 1912. [111]

Notices

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Hongkong, 26th January 1912.

[46]



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Hongkong, 18th April, 1912. [129]

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OF HIGH-CLASS
BATTAN AND SEAGRASS FUR-
NITURE, BAMBOO BLINDS,
MATTING, &c., &c.

BEG to inform their Customers and
the General Public that they have
now REMOVED to No. 16, Queen's
Road Central, where they have a large
Stock of Chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Prices Reasonable.
Inspection Cordially Invited.
Orders Promptly executed.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1912. [1304]

Entertainments

BIJOU SCENIC
THEATRE.

SATURDAY,
1st JUNE, 1912.

LAST NIGHT OF THE
PRESENT SEASON.

CLOSING DURING THE
SUMMER MONTHS.

OPENING Saturday, 28th
SEPTEMBER, 1912.

WITH
ALL NEW ARTISTS AND
PICTURES.

Lessee and Manager:
R. H. STEPHENSON.

SCENIC RAILWAY.

The same as was shown at the
HONGKONG UNIVERSITY
BAZAAR, will be open to the public
from

WEDNESDAY,
1st MAY, 1912.

at the old Land Office in Queen's Road
(opposite the foot of D'Aguiar St.)

36 EXTRA FILMS 36.

Will be exhibited, so that passengers
may go ROUND THE GLOBE with
all the thrills and excitement of a rail-
way journey in the record time of
HALF AN HOUR.

OPEN DAILY, OPEN DAILY
from 3 p.m. to 11 p.m. A Fresh
start made every 30 minutes.

FARE 50 CENTS.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1912. [345]

To Let

TO LET on 2nd Floor No. 2, Ped-
der Street.

Two room'd Office, entry on or about
1st June. Apply Property Office, Jar-
dine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1912. [886]

TO LET.

NO. 2, Mountain View, Peak, from
1st June. Apply Messrs.
Linstead and Davis, 3rd floor,
Alexandra Buildings. [881]

OFFICES in King's Building.

"Ranbury," 11 Conduit Road, from
1st June.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1912. [84]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

China Mail.

Liberals Truckling to Socialists.

This Army Order is prepos-
terous!—the weakest piece of
work performed by the Liberal
party, and a piece of work which
they may yet, when too late, have
sufficient cause to regret. If the
Liberals intend to bid for the
support of the Labour Party and
the extremists throughout the
country at such a cost, the sooner
the better a determined effort is
made to have them removed
before more mischief is hatched.

The action of troops cannot be
too carefully guarded at a time of
rioting, but that those who are
able to deal with the matter on
the spot should be hampered by
such a clumsy arrangement as
the new Army Order sets forth is
truly deplorable and cannot be
too often or too strongly
denounced.

Daily Press.

The Tibetan Situation.

The leading Russian newspaper,
the "Novoe Vremya," has quite
recently set out with remarkable
frankness the programme of Rus-
sian policy on the frontiers of
China according to the views of
the so-called Nationalists; but
it included no development in the
direction of Tibet. "Chinese an-
archy on the one hand and Russian
imperial problems in the Far East
on the other—this opposition,"
it said, "leads us to the inevitable
conclusion that it would be
criminal to let such an advan-
tageous moment slip and to fail to
make use of the weakness of our
neighbour in order to realise our
political ideals." The first ques-
tion refers to Manchuria. Every-
one is aware, said, the writer,
that Japan is systematically
appropriating the southern part
of the country. Hence Russian
diplomacy must make up its
mind as to "what we should do
with Northern Manchuria." It is
not otherwise with the third and
last problem—that of Mongolia.
"We must draw up such a modus
vivendi as will secure not only
the political but also the cultural
independence of Mongolia." Tibet
does not come within the
picture, and it should not be
forgotten that by the Convention
of 1907 concluded between Great
Britain and Russia the high con-
tracting parties engaged to re-
spect the territorial integrity of
Tibet and to abstain from all
interference in its internal ad-
ministration.

South China Morning Post.

Robbing the Dead.

It is of course impossible for
the Government to set a watch
upon each individual grave in
order to detect such acts of desec-
ration as are described by our
correspondent, but it should be
feasible to employ night watch-
men and to raise and equip the
walls in such a way as would
effectively bar the surreptitious
intrusion of marauders. Only on
Monday the "Hongkong Tele-
graph" drew attention to what it
described as "striking examples
of neglect" to be found in the
Protestant Cemetery at Happy Valley. Veeda are en-
croaching on the pathways and
the general condition of
dilapidation of certain plots,
according to our contemporary,
forms a striking contrast to the
children's cemetery. However,
neglect is not the only charge,
nor the most serious, that our
correspondent's letter conveys.
She alleges deliberate thieving
of flower-pots and other tributes
to the dead, which are easily
convertible into money. Such a
grievous complaint even in this
cold and apathetic colony which so
frequently buries its dead one day
to forget them the next, should
impress upon the authorities
that they, as well as the relatives
and friends of the departed, have
a sacred duty to perform. Public
sentiment demands that the
resting places of the dead shall
be cared for.

WIRE TELEGRAMS.

(From Manila Papers.)

London, May 23.—All Great Britain is watching with great interest the political battles now going on in the United States. Dispatches of English correspondents from the United States indicate that Roosevelt's victory in Taft's home state, Ohio, has dismayed the Taft supporters.

The victory seems to be variously interpreted, although the general feeling is that Roosevelt's insistence on a general reconstruction of political ideas and conditions appealed to the popular instinct.

It is beginning to be believed that the condition of sixes and sevens obtaining in the Democratic ranks will lead to the nomination of Bryan.

Roosevelt's Message.
Washington, May 23.—Theodore Roosevelt in a public message to the American people last night, said:

"The victory in Ohio is not alone the victory of the plain people of the Republican party, but that of every good citizen of the United States."

American newspapers are speculating on the effect of the Ohio victory in the national convention. Some of them profess to see in it the death knell of Taft's hopes and the power which will turn some of the southern delegates from the Taft side to that of Roosevelt. Papers supporting the president in the campaign, while much chagrined over the result, do not concede that it means Taft's defeat but rather that it is indicative of a close fight at Chicago, the result of which will be a Taft victory.

Final returns from Ohio show that Roosevelt is practically certain of 38 of the 48 delegates and that Roosevelt men will be in absolute control of the state convention which is soon to meet to adopt an Ohio platform for the national convention.

Battle in Mexico.
Washington, May 23.—The expected battle between the main armies of the rebels and federalists in Mexico has begun, according to dispatches received here from Rellano. Since the defeat of the rebels at Orozco they have been concentrating their strength at Rellano, and have there gathered a force of over 5,000 men.

The federalists have thrown all their available troops against the rebel position, and the battle is even now proceeding. So far it is impossible to predict the outcome, and the fight is expected to be somewhat protracted. Both sides evidently consider the issue of the affair vital, and are fighting with the utmost determination.

In Washington, the result of the battle is awaited with keen interest, as it is believed that it will have a considerable effect on the action of the United States in the matter of possible intervention.

Alleged Bribery of Jury.

Los Angeles, May 23.—Clarence S. Darrow, attorney and chief counsel for the McNamara brothers, and a labour lawyer of wide fame in the United States, has been placed on trial for bribery in connection with the trial of the confessed dynamiter, James B. McNamara, now serving a life term in San Quentin prison.

Darrow is charged with bribing several of the jurors in the trial which came to so sudden an end when the McNamara brothers pleaded guilty to the crimes with which they were charged.

An important part of the case for the prosecution will be the sworn confession of Bert Franklin, a detective for the McNamara defense, who has already confessed to an attempt to bribe a McNamara juror.

The trial is attracting wide interest throughout the United States especially in labour circles, where Darrow is held in high esteem for his part in the trials of labour leaders. He was the attorney for the defense in the famous Moyer-Heywood-Pettibone trials a few years ago.

In New Jersey.

Trenton, New Jersey, May 23.

Next Tuesday is the day set for the holding of presidential primaries in New Jersey, and the interest in the Republican contest is growing. President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt have started their campaign of speeches in the state, and are everywhere greeted by large throngs.

Taft men are straining every nerve to secure a victory which shall offset the defeat in Ohio, and are already making statements to the effect that they are confident of victory. The Roosevelt forces are equally active, and believe that the Ohio result was the signal for a wave of progressive enthusiasm which shall engulf Taft and his chances.

Negro Rising.

Washington, May 23.—American lives and property are seriously endangered by the negro uprising in Cuba, and the reports of conditions in the island reaching the state department from official and private sources are of such a character as to make action imperative.

The United States government has decided to take measures for the protection of its nationals, and accordingly orders were issued to-day for the immediate dispatch to Guantanamo of a force of 700 marines, equipped for active service. The men will only be used if the need becomes imperative, but it is considered in well informed circles in the capital that there is little doubt that they will be forced to take a hand.

It is further understood that the United States stands ready at an instant's notice to back up this force with a more considerable body of fighting men.

TO ASSASSINATE YUAN.

Serious Charge Against Chinese Editor.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on May 23, before Mr. Kuan, Magistrate, and Mr. Johnson, American Assessor, Te Yuen-teu, described as a newspaper editor, of Kaifong Road, was charged on a warrant that he did on May 20, 1912, then being editor of a certain Chinese newspaper, called the "Ming Chuan Pao," unlawfully print and publish in the said newspaper a certain paragraph or article, and by means of such did unlawfully solicit, encourage and persuade all such persons who might read a copy of the said newspaper to kill and murder four persons mentioned therein, viz: Tang Shao-yi, Yuan Shih-kai, Hsiung Hsiung-ling, and Chang Ping-su.

Mr. C. C. Kirk appeared for the prosecution and Mr. J. C. E. Douglas defended.

Mr. Douglas said he would like to ask the Court for a remand, having only been instructed that morning, in order that he might have prepared a translation of the article upon which the charge was based. He understood the accused had been arrested on a warrant.

An Unusual Course.

It was rather an unusual course to take in connection with a prosecution for an article, and he would like to be informed if there was any particular sedition law, or any newspaper reason for it. He would also apply for bail, and was able to offer very good security. He had not read the article in question, but he understood that the prosecution was in connection with certain things said about the President, Premier, and other people in high authority. It therefore appeared that it was in the nature of political writing, and at such a time as this it did not seem very clear why the police had taken the action they had.

China, they knew, had become a democratic country and the Court, or at least the Assessor, would know that in a democratic country people said very frank things about their President and people in high positions. Even a President and an ex-President had been known to say very frank things about each other. He asked for a remand, and that the accused be let out on security.

Mr. Kirk said with regard to the warrant being issued, that it was not unusual at all in newspaper cases for a warrant to be issued for the arrest of an editor. It was very frequently done, and if the Court had not deemed it advisable it would have issued a summons. As a remand was asked for he did not propose to go into details, and he did not object to bail if good security was put up. The only object was to secure the attendance of the defendant.

The Court adjourned the hearing for some days, and allowed bail, accepting the security offered by a native bank manager.—"N. China Daily News."

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LETTING CHILDREN BEG.

European in Trouble at Shanghai.

John Mills, unemployed, was charged before Mr. King at Shanghai for that he did on May 18, having the custody, charge or care of two female children under the age of sixteen years, procured the said children to be in certain licensed premises, and also in a certain street, for the purposes of begging or receiving alms or inducing the giving of alms contrary to the Children's Act, 1908.

Mr. C. G. Kirk, who prosecuted on behalf of the Police, said that this was the first prosecution under the Act of 1908 in Shanghai.

The two children, one aged twelve and another aged six years, were in the licensed premises with a begging letter which the Police had. They were taken home and the defendant, who was the father, admitted having sent them out. The Act was obviously for the protection of children, and it was to this sort of cases that it should apply.

Didn't Want Work.

This prosecution had not been rushed into hurriedly, nor had the defendant been without warning. A police officer and a lady connected with a charitable organization visited the defendant at his house and the latter then said that he could not get work, but he had had a job of \$50 or \$60 a month offered him, but that was not enough. He, therefore, had only himself to blame for being in the Police Court. He did not want to work, and would rather send round his children, whose sex and age made people dispense charity. They got a good deal of money and the father found it more lucrative than working.

Sgt. G. McKie spoke to seeing the children in the licensed premises, and he then called Det. Rye. There were about thirty people in the bar and the letter was taken round to them all. The letter, addressed "to all whom it may concern," stated that the father had been out of work for fifteen months. Then there were margins for the amount subscribed and the name of the donor.

Replying to Mr. Kirk the witness said that the accused spent his time in the Palace Hotel and the Astor House, and he was there nearly every day drinking.

The Magistrate's Difficulty.

His Worship said that he believed this was the first prosecution under the Children's Act in Shanghai and the principal difficulty in dealing with the accused was to find a satisfactory sentence. The Act was one obviously passed for the good of the children, that was to say under Section 14, under which the defendant was charged. He had no doubt that Mills had committed an offence and he would enter a conviction against him, but he was in a difficulty as to what sentence to pass, as there was nowhere for the children to be sent. If he had the accused at home he could send the prisoner to gaol and under Section 58 the Magistrate could send the children to an industrial school. Here he had to consider whether it was any benefit to the accused or his children to send him to gaol.

Proceeding his Worship said that he had no pity at all for the accused because he could not conceive a white man going so low as to send his children out begging. He would imagine that a man would do anything rather than that. To send his children to beg that he might live was becoming as low as it was possible to be. He trusted that the accused would not repeat the offence, for there was only one thing lower and that was to send one's children on to the streets for immoral purposes. He would enter a conviction against the defendant, but this time he would neither fine nor send him to prison. People would help him if he helped himself. This was his last chance, for if he came before the Court again on a similar charge the Act would be applied with full force.

GENERAL NEWS.

Changes at Aldershot.

The cavalry barracks at Aldershot are to be re-named, the East Barracks becoming Warburg; the West, Willem; and the South, Beaumont.

Clan Party Leader Executed.

A Chinese paper states that a leader of the Imperial Clan Party at Wuchang, a son of Lin Kuei, who has been hiding in the foreign settlements of Hankow under an assumed name, has been captured by emissaries and executed. In Wuchang city, 30,000 rounds of ammunition and 70 rifles belonging to members of the Imperial Clan Party have been seized.

Hanchow Cotton-Mill Stops Work.

The Tung Yi Kung Cotton Mill in Hanchow was stopped work, as the shareholders have refused to advance any capital on account of disagreement. Six or seven hundred hands are thrown out of employment and the situation is causing uneasiness.

Taku Gale-velocity.

The U. S. S. Saratoga, which was at the Taku Bar during the recent storm, had instruments in position to ascertain the velocity of the wind. The "Shanghai Times" notes that the instruments registered the velocity of the wind at 75 miles an hour during a part of the storm.

Shanghai Prisoner's Escape.

A prisoner who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment from Harbin Road last year for being concerned in an armed robbery was recently taken ill at the gaol and was sent to the Police Hospital in Hannan Road for treatment. About 4 a.m. the other day he managed to elude the vigilance of the constables on duty, and escaped from the hospital by means of one of the back windows. He then made his way through the Victoria Nursing Home and passing the watchman at the gate gained the road where he made off towards the country. As soon as he was missed a search was made for him, but no trace could be found. Two Chinese constables who were on duty were charged at the Mixed Court with negligence in allowing the man to escape, and were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each.

Honour to Whom Honour is Due.

The Royal Society of Literature has determined to award its Gold Medal to Mr. Thomas Hardy. The last recipient was George Meredith. The medal is to be presented to Mr. Hardy on his birthday on June 2.

Mining Town Destroyed.

Information has just been received in Singapore to the effect that the little town of Sungai Lembing, Pahang, was practically wiped out by fire on the night of May 11. Sungai Lembing is the centre of the Pahang Consolidated Tin Mining Co.'s activities and its population of about 3,000 is composed for the most part of Chinese mine employees. It is situated thirty miles upstream, on the Kuantan river, from the coast. No details are to hand yet, but it appears that the fire destroyed the whole of the Chinese village and left the Malay kampong, which is a comparatively small section of the settlement, intact. The distress created is very acute. The dishevelled inhabitants have had to be accommodated, with little ceremony, in kitchens and outhouses attached to the bungalows of the mines' staff and as the shop and their stocks went in the conflagration there is a shortage of food and other necessities. The management of the mines is doing what it can for the sufferers, but its resources on the spot are limited. Orders have therefore come to Singapore for rice, clothing and other articles, and these have been sent with all despatch by local agents, The Borneo Co., Ltd.—"Straits Times."

Homeward Bound.

Mr. Edwin J. Dingle, author of "Through China on Foot" and "China's Revolution, 1911-12," formerly on the staff of the "Straits Times," left for home from Shanghai on May 21. While in the old country he will be married to a medical lady who has just returned from Yunnan to England.

MORE PIRACY.

Nine Arrests.

Another case of piracy came to light late on May 22 when Inspector Mellows of the River Police arrested nine pirates who were on board a Japanese steam launch which had put back to Shanghai. The launch which is the property of the Taiko S. N. Co., left early in the evening. When at a place called Yangdu a boat put off from shore and came up to the launch, remaining alongside. The action of the men, a number of whom boarded the launch ostensibly as passengers, caused suspicion to rest on them and the launch of the launch put back for Shanghai. As soon as the launch arrived at the jetty the Japanese Consulate-General was informed of the matter and a report of the occurrence was sent to the Police, who went on the vessel and searched the passengers. According to the "Shanghai Times" nine men were arrested. No arms were found. They were taken to the Nantao Court for a hearing.

Notices

THE TAIWAN RAILWAY HOTEL.

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EXCELLENT CUISINE AND GOOD SERVICE. RATES 5 YEN AND UP.

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HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP.

The Peak.

near the Tram Terminus.

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27] MANAGER.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES OF THE SUN LI ASSURANCE CO.

PANY OF CANADA are now

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Hongkong, 26th May, 1912. [402]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Engraving

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1912.

A PLEA FOR PATIENCE.

If the inner history of the Chinese Revolution ever comes to be faithfully written, it will, without a doubt, be found that the part played therein by the Chinese of Hongkong, particularly of the merchant class, was a much more active one than most people at present imagine to have been the case. Because of the right of asylum which they enjoyed at the very door of their native land, they were able to pave the way for the great uprising in a variety of ways; indeed, the view is held in some quarters that the rebellion was very largely engineered from a block of buildings in Bonham Strand. But that as it may, it is certain that nowhere were there more enthusiastic supporters of the anti-Manchu revolt and probably none who gave more liberally of their substance to help forward the cause.

Ever since those days the leading Chinese of Hongkong have wielded very considerable influence over the Provisional Government at Canton, and we have again and again observed the somewhat strange anomaly of men who have their abode and most of their interests in Hongkong practically dictating to the authorities in Canton what they may and may not do. One very marked instance of this character has been provided by the recent protests of local Chinese against the suggestion of establishment of a plague ward at Whampoa for the detention of sufferers returning to Canton from Hongkong and Mexico. A joint letter sent to Canton by a hundred Hongkong merchants described the proposal as "absolutely opposed to humanity." But, what is more significant than this attitude, is the obvious impatience displayed by these people at the slow measure of progress being attained by the new regime, for in the same communication they assert that "although the Republic has been established, the people have not yet received the blessings of independence and are still being subjected to despotic and drastic measures. Moreover," they continue, "the Council at Canton has been in existence many months but has as yet failed to procure any benefits for the people whom they are supposed to represent, and the petitioners ask that the Council be dissolved and a new election be held." From the tone of this protest it would appear that the ignorant masses were not the only ones who imagined that the mere declaration of a Republic meant the instant advent of the Millennium, and we confess to being surprised that shrewd, intelligent Chinese merchants should, at this early stage in the transition period, speak of "the blessings of independence"—whatever they may conceive those to be—as not yet being realized.

For the foreigner, who is accustomed to rapid methods of progress and reform, there is perhaps some little excuse for impatience at this juncture in Chinese affairs, but in the bold experiment to which the nation is now committed, her leaders have a right to expect from their own nationals, not petty criticisms and absurd demands—as for example the dissolution of a Provincial Council on such vague grounds as those mentioned in the Hongkong protest—but helpful and constructive advice and aid. Above all, critics of the type of those under notice will do well to remember that the desires of the few must always remain subservient to the rights of the many.

DAY BY DAY.

Railway is a mode of speaking
in favour of one's wife at the
expense of one's better nature.

Sudden Death.

The son of the foreman of the
Forestry Department died sud-
denly yesterday; it is supposed
that he was a plague victim.Death Duties on Mr. Keswick's
Estate.It is expected that the estate
left by the late Mr. W. Keswick
(Jardine, Matheson and Co.) will
have to pay death duties amount-
ing to £25,000.

King's Birthday Parade.

The Volunteers are taking part
in the King's Birthday Parade
on the Cricket Ground on Monday
next. Usually the Parade is con-
fined to Regulars and Marines.Minotaur Remains at Singapore
for King's Birthday.It is likely that H. M. S.
Minotaur, on her return from
Colombo after recommissioning
there, will remain at Singapore
for the King's Birthday celebra-
tions before going on to join the
Admiral's flag in China waters.

Possessing Opium.

For being in unlawful posses-
sion of opium a Chinese dressed
in European clothes was fined \$5
at the Police Court this morning.
His defence was that he had been
given the opium by a friend who
was trying to break off the habit
of opium smoking.

Chinese and the Lady.

At the Police Court this morn-
ing a Chinese was charged with
behaving in a disorderly manner
and damaging the property of a
Chinese woman to the extent of
\$4.He was fined \$2 and ordered
to pay \$5 for the damage done.

Dead Bodies.

A number of dead bodies have
been found in the open by the
police over night, and in two
instances death was due to plague.
Special constables were on duty
as watchmen in the Western
district yesterday in consequence
of the prevalence of plague in that
locality.

Leave of Absence.

Leave of absence on private
affairs, to the neighboring coun-
tries, has been granted to Lieut.
C. J. Aston, R.E., from June 1
to September 30; the leave of
absence granted to Lieutenants
A. G. Buchanan and F. L. Brown,
R.E., commenced on the 25th in-
stant.

Boy Assaulted.

At the Police Court, this
morning, a Chinese was charged
with assaulting a boy, the latter
appearing with his head
bandaged.The Police said the trouble was
really a family squabble.The Magistrate bound the
parties over.

Library Visitors.

The following is the return of
visitors to the City Hall library
and museum for the week ending
May 20, 1912.

Library: Museum	
Non-Chinese...	347 144
Chinese	144 2,610

Total ...491 2,754

Plague Return.

The number of communicable
diseases which have been notified
as occurring in the Colony during
the week ended May 28 was as
follows:—Bubonic plague, 199
cases and 168 deaths; enteric
fever 2 cases, 1 death; smallpox,
2 cases, 1 death. The total num-
ber of cases of plague from
January 1 is 1,059 and of deaths
951.

Li Sum-ling to the Fore.

Chinese residents of Manila are
said to be prepared to invest
pesos 500,000 in domestic loan
bonds so soon as China can issue
them. This subscription, says the
"Singapore Free Press," has been
engineered by Li Sum-ling, the
young Hongkong journalist whom
Mr. Gordon Bennett, of the "New
York Herald," once took under his
wing.

New U. S. Consul Official for Shanghai.

Mr. M. F. Perkins, Vice and
Deputy Consul at Chiofoo, will
shortly assume duties in the U. S.
Consulate at Shanghai, taking the
place of Mr. G. C. Hanson, who
recently, says the "Shanghai
Times," crossed to Japan for his
health and who will proceed from
there north to Chiofoo.

LETTING THE OLD POST OFFICE.

HUGE RETURN FOR SMALL RENTAL.

Interesting Disclosures in Court.

Interesting information was
given on the letting of the Old
Post Office premises in the
Supreme Court to-day when the
defendant in the case, and lessee
of the building in cross-examina-
tion by Mr. Potter, admitted that
for the ground floor alone he was
receiving \$1,000 per month,
while for the upper floor he was
receiving \$255. In answer to a
question put to the government
by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.
at a meeting of the Legislative
Council last year it was stated
that the rent paid by the lessee
was \$400 per month.The case in which these facts
came to light is the one still being
continued before Mr. Justice
Gompertz in which Alexander
Kotze, George Maidonia, and
George Tsamtsacopoulos, trading
as tobaccoists at the Old
Post Office, sued Li Hing,
trader of 152 Queen's Road, for
\$100 damages for breach of a
contract in which the defendant
agreed to construct a verandah on
premises occupied by the
plaintiffs.Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed
by Mr. Crist of Messrs. Wilkin-
son and Crist, appeared for the
plaintiffs, and Mr. C. G. Ala-
baster, Hon. Attorney-General,
instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner,
defended.Li Hing, the defendant, in reply
to Mr. Potter, said he became
lessee of the old Post Office build-
ings for the space of two years.
He placed the work of preparing
plans, for alterations to the pre-
mises, in the hands of Mr. Haze-
land; these plans having to be
shown to possible tenants. Part
of the alterations, which he con-
templated, was the erection of a
verandah.You imagined that the verandah
would be built for \$800 or
\$900?—Yes.In reply to subsequent ques-
tions, witness said he would
charge the same for the ground
floor, whether there were a veran-
dah or no.

Concerning Rents.

Your total rental for top floor
is \$255?—Yes.What is vacant at the top?—
Three rooms.At the back?—In the middle.
They are not facing Queen's
Road?—No, Pe' der St.For the bottom floor how much
are you getting?—One portion
\$375, one for \$300, one for
\$180.80, one for \$48 and the
other for \$40.Mr. Sternberg's is \$360; you
have not put him in. Have you
forgotten him?—Yes.So there is another \$360 to go
on?—\$360 instead of \$300.Mr. Potter.—That is \$1,003 for
the ground floor.Do you suggest that, if you had
a verandah on the ground floor,
you would not charge more?—I
should charge the same rate.And would you charge the top
floor the same rent?—Yes, the
same as at present.You took the price of the veran-
dah into account as well as
other considerations when decid-
ing the rent you would charge?—
Yes.You afterwards found that the
verandah would cost considerably
more?—Yes.The verandah would cost about
\$1,000 more than you thought?
—Yes.During the negotiations with
the plaintiffs you pointed out the
verandah on the plan and said:
"You must not take it that there
is a verandah, though it is on the
plan"?—Yes.Did you say you would have to
get the Government's permission
before you erected it?—No.You never suggested that it
would be built?—No.Why did you put that verandah
on the plan at all?—There was a
bathroom on the top floor and I
was going to have that taken
down and a verandah built, so
that people could walk about.You were prepared to expend
the sum of \$800 to \$900 on a
verandah?—Yes.

That was in June?—Yes.

Ordered the Verandah

And, in fact, you ordered the
verandah from MacDonald in
Kowloon?—Yes.It took some weeks to make?—
Yes.Eventually it was made and
brought over?—Yes.And up to that time you
thought it would cost \$800 or
\$900?—Yes.And up to that time you were
willing to erect it, if it only came
to that sum?—Yes. I intended
to build the verandah but I did
not get the permit.Isn't it true, you arranged that,
if you could get a verandah for
\$800 or \$900 and the govern-
ment granted a permit, you would
build it?—Yes.And was not Mr. Hazeland
pointing out the verandah to pros-
pective tenants?—Yes.Then Mr. Hazeland would be
entitled to tell prospective tenants
that you intended building a
verandah?—He had no authority
to tell them so.Well, was he simply to point
out the verandah on the plan, and
say nothing?—It was part of his
duty to tell them of the altera-
tions.What was he to tell them about
the verandah; that you were
going to build the verandah, or not?
—He would have to explain to
tenants according to the plan.You said you did not tell the
plaintiffs about the verandah,
except to warn them not to expect
it because it was on the plan?—
I told them it was on the plan.Did you ever tell the plaintiffs
anything about the verandah?—
I told them they should not think
there was a verandah on
the ground-floor, even though
it was on the plan.The plaintiffs have sworn that
you said you would build it for
them if you got a Government
permit. Do you deny that?—
I did not say that.

Advantage of a Verandah.

Mr. Alabaster.—What advantage
would a verandah be to you?
—There would be some advantage
on the top floor.Witness explained that, with
the new verandah, he would be
able to transform two bathrooms
on the old verandah into offices.The managing clerk to Mr.
Hazeland said he told the two
plaintiffs that it was intended to
have a verandah on Queen's Road.
However, he made no definite
promise on the matter nor did any-
one else, in his hearing.At a subsequent interview the
defendant told the plaintiffs that
it was not certain whether there
would be verandah or not.

A FREE FIGHT.

Taking Water from the
Hydrants.Yesterday a number of men
were busy taking water from one
of the street hydrants and an
argument as to priority developed
into a scuffle. A Chinese con-
stable arrived on the scene and
for attempting to restore order he
was threatened by one of the
men who waved a formidable look-
ing bamboo pole.Four of the men were arrested
and appeared before Mr. Mel-
bourne, at the Police Court, this
morning. They were found
guilty and fined \$2 each or in
default five days.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A PROMISSORY NOTE.

An Indian named Suder Singh
was charged before Mr. Melbourne
with stealing a promissory note
from another Indian, the value of
which was \$100.Mr. R. Harris appeared for the
plaintiff and asked for a remand.
He said he could call evidence to
prove that defendant had no right
to take the promissory note, that
he was seen at the drawer where
the note was kept, soon taking
papers away and that later he
offered to sell the note for \$50.Referring to bail Mr. Harris said
the defendant was on board a
ship about to leave for India
when arrested.The Magistrate adjourned the
case until Wednesday, fixing bail
at \$100.

CHINESE BOARDING HOUSE KEEPER FINED.

Where Suspicious Characters Reside.

At the Police Court, this morn-
ing, a Chinese named Tam Sing
was fined \$50 for keeping the
premises, 182 Des Voeux Road, as
a Chinese hotel or boarding house
without a licence.Inspector Wills prosecuted, and
in the course of his evidence, said
he had to watch the ships for un-
desirables. In nearly every in-
stance that he stopped people on
the ships they had given the
defendant's place as their last
place of residence. When he
visited the place he found the nam-
es of 58 persons entered in the book.
He went upstairs and found 55
of them, men and women. He
asked them why there were
going and they all said Siam.Mr. F. X. D'Almada, who de-
fended, said there was no trans-
action of any payment for board
and lodging in the book, only the
names of the people.A woman was called to give
evidence for the prosecution, and
while she admitted being there,
she could not say what the
charges were, as she had her ex-
penses paid by other women with
whom she was travelling.Mr. D'Almada contended that
there was no evidence to prove that
the defendant was guilty of keeping
a boarding house. There was
no evidence of any payment,
and he would submit that a
man could fill his place with
friends as much as he liked with-
out having to take out a licence.His client was a rice merchant
and did a lot of trade with
Siam, and, when these people
were passing through, they often
stayed there the night. No pay-
ments had been made and there
was therefore no case. He did
not consider there was any
necessity to call his client to give
evidence on his own behalf as the
prosecution had failed to make
out any case against him. It did
not matter what had occurred
anterior to this case; the Bench
had to deal with the facts as put
forward concerning the case in
question. He thought his client
should be dismissed, and he
would ask his Worship to give a
verdict to that effect.Mr. Melbourne considered the
case was proved and imposed the
fine mentioned.

MYSTERIOUS THEFT ON THE S.S. SOSHU MARU

Strong Room Broken Open and Valuable Cargo Stolen

What appears to have been a
rather startling theft took place
on the Osaka Shosen Kaisha s.s.
Soshu Maru this morning. There
appear to be quite a number of
different tales going the round as
to what actually happened on
board the steamer but the most
astonishing story had quite a
dramatic flavour.According to this report, six
men are said to have boarded the
steamer at about five o'clock in
the morning armed with revolvers,
and meeting the quartermaster to
have held him up with their weap-
ons while six chests of opium
were removed from the ship.Enquiry at the offices of the
shipping company showed that
the firm was going to be reticent
about the whole affair and our
representative was told that some-
thing in the nature of a "tiff"
had occurred on board and that
there had been a larceny of some
goods.Eventually, though we were un-
able to obtain any confirmation
of the story of the quartermaster
being held up, we were informed
that at about four o'clock in the
morning the strong room of the
vessel was broken open and some
valuable cargo removed.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals
begs to acknowledge with thanks
the following donations to the
funds of the Hospitals:—

L. F. Cooke	10
G. Tisdall	10
J. H. Wood	10
E. A. Irving	5
Jorge & Co.	5
Dr. Chadwick Kow	5
Kuhn & Komor	5
E. Meidhardt	5
R. S. Pieroy	5
Sennet, Freres	5
Ullmann & Co.	5
E. D. Kotewal	3

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"Oak Apple Day."

In those days when a
customs are beginning to fall
disrepute it is interesting to re-
call the fact that to-day (May 29)
is "Oak Apple Day," or "Royal
Oak Day," as it is variously
styled. In commemoration of the
miraculous restoration of Charles
II, the day was formerly univer-
sally observed throughout England,
and, until as late as 1850, there
was a special form of prayer in
recognition of the day in the
Prayer Book. There was also a
sermon usually preached on this
day in St. Margaret's Church,
Westminster, by the Chaplain of
the House of Commons before the
"House" (usually represented by
the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms,
other officers and some half-dozen
members), but this observance
has been discontinued since 1858.

Some of the Customs.

The day was observed in var-
ious ways in different parts
of the country. In the North of
England the common people used
to wear in their hats the leaves of
the oak, sometimes gilded, while
in other parts the wearing of an
oaken leaf was enforced, especial-
ly among boys, by a variety of
methods, the idea being to re-
proach the neglectful for want of
loyalty. In some cases young
loyalists went out armed with
nettles in order to coerce those
unprovided with the "Royal oak,"
while among West-country school-
boys there is still a saying:—
Show us your oak
Or you get a poke.Sometimes those boys who
were unable to procure oak leaves
endeavoured to avoid the penalti-
ties of their lack of foresight by
wearing "dog oak" (maple), but
the punishment was always the
more severe on discovery of the
imposition. It is well to recall
the fast-dying customs, and
many a more ill-conceived move-
ment has been launched than the
revival of some of these old
observances would be.

The Attack that Failed.

A quaint story of Chinese
cuteness comes from Manila. It
appears that, under the com-
mand of Sergeant Henderson of
the Moio precinct, a squad of
American police in civilian attire
attacked and practically destroy-
ed the famous fortified opium
den at 730, Calle Santa Cristo,
Manila, last week. This place
has been under surveillance for
a long time. The attack was a
concerted one but futile, as, by the
time the barricade, which con-
sisted of hard wood doors strong-
thens with iron bars and steel
plates, were broken in, the
Chinese inside, previously warned
by a spy, had made their escape.

The Willy Coolie.

The spy in this instance was a
Chinese sitting on the sidewalk
telling a carabao, and having a
look depicted on his face of
the same lack of interest in his
surroundings as his carabao. But
he had at his feet, concealed in the
crack between two flagstones, a
push-button with which he gave
the warning to the inmates of the
den as soon as the police arrived
and started to break their way in.
Investigation showed that the
system of wiring was very com-
plete and extensive.

To Uncle Rudyard.

The following from the
"Sydney Evening Post," merit
quotation:—
When Kipling was a stripling,
He wrote in metres rippling,
And his rhyming had a chiming
Like the music of the bells.
His singing came a-ringing
With a youthful gladness, bring-
ingTo the weary and the dreary
Not alone, the fact that all
But the blessing of a caressing
Little songs that kept us guessing
With their sad words, and the
bad words.Just the words that told
tale;
But the years come, and the
come,
And the doubling and the
come,
And the nieces of the spoiler
Are more deadly than
nephews.

LAWN TENNIS NOTES.

By "Half Volley."

The League season is now in full swing in Hongkong, and, despite the hot weather which we have been experiencing of late, the matches are being keenly fought by the nine Clubs engaged in the competition. Every Saturday sees a full programme of contests, and a good deal of speculation exists as to who will claim the shield this year. The League is still in its youthful days, but the wisdom of starting this competition has been abundantly proved, since it adds a spirit of friendly rivalry to a game which has become immensely popular in the Colony in recent years.

So far, Kowloon and the European Y.M.C.A. have been the only Clubs to hold the trophy, but this season there is a strong possibility of one of the other teams securing the honours. Queen's College head the League table at present, being the only side which has not tasted the bitterness of defeat. There are four other Clubs who have only been beaten once, and there is no knowing what any of these may yet do ere the competition is ended. It is certain that the two previous champions will still make a bold bid for top place, while the fact that Civil Service now include such a rattling good pair as Nisbet and Phillips in their team, shows that they are by no means to be reckoned as out of the running yet.

Though the present leaders have experienced some very narrow squeaks this season, they defeated Y.M.C.A. by a single game and the Club de Recreation by a margin of three only—they certainly have the best chance, and if they can manage to overcome Kowloon in the next match, they stand a good sporting chance of carrying off the shield. They will need to play for all they are worth to do so, however.

Kowloon have not such a good all-round lot of players to rely on as in former years, and as yet their form has been none too convincing, their worst display being given in their unsuccessful trial with the Portuguese Club. Their hope lies in deciding on a well-selected team and playing it without change, if this be possible. With the Y.M.C.A. the chief difficulty is, as with some of the other Clubs, to find a reliable, steady third pair. Hickling and Joseland are a tower of strength to the Club, and it is to be doubted if any other couple will repeat their performance of Saturday when they won all 33 games played.

In tennis, as in all other games, little disputes occasionally arise in connection with the rules, on which players differ. There was such an instance during one of the League matches on Saturday. The ball was driven from one side of the net to beyond the base-line on the other. One of the players was standing here outside the limits of the Court, and the ball, during its flight, struck him before touching ground. The question to be decided was which side could claim the point.

On the rules there can be no doubt that, for failing to get out of the way of the ball, the player struck loses. The rule (No. 20) says: "Either player loses a stroke if the ball in play touch him or anything that he wears or carries, except his racket in the act of striking, or if he volleys the ball (unless he thereby makes a good return) no matter whether he is standing within the precincts of the Court or outside them." In effect, the ball is "living" until it strikes the ground, and any player obstructing its course (inside the court or outside) loses the point. It's a matter worth bearing in mind.

POLICE CONSTABLE IN TROUBLE.

PROLICS IN THE TERRACE.

At the Police Court, this afternoon, P.C. 1628, Edward Pardon, Michael Richard, and Robert Jackson, were charged with acting in a disorderly manner at 44, Lyndhurst Terrace and stealing therefrom a box containing chips belonging to the house.

Mr. Irving advised the police constable to plead not guilty on both charges.

This course he adopted. Assistant Superintendent King said the facts were that on the 14th inst., at one thirty in the morning, the three defendants, who were under the influence of liquor at the time, went into a house, Number 44, Lyndhurst Terrace and asked for drink. They got some whiskey and soda and the boy, so he was told, called a coolie and told him to give them the drink, and then left the room. Shortly afterwards the boy came down and went to his desk, the one in which he kept his own things and also a cigar-box in which he kept the chips left by people. He found the desk empty and the cigar-box missing. He then went to the main door, and there he saw another boy. He told him he had lost his box and the second boy said the three men had gone and one of them had his (the boy's) hat. He had to follow the man for it. He got the hat back. He informed the Number One boy that he saw one of the men carrying the box. Another boy said he saw one of the defendants with the box. He (the Number One boy) followed the defendants and asked for the box. One of the defendants said "You will get it back to-morrow; that's all right." The third defendant (Jackson) went away. Neither the box nor the chips were seen afterwards. However, about two nights afterwards, the first and second defendant went back and explained the matter. The box and the paper contained were not seen afterwards. The third defendant left the Colony and could not be found at the time. He was eventually arrested on a warrant, the day before yesterday. Those were the facts of the case.

Mr. Irving:—Pardon is charged under the Police Ordinance 1900 (s. 1) as a special constable?

Mr. King:—Yes he is a special constable. There are two charges.

Mr. Irving:—They first thing you have to prove is that he is a constable in order to convict him under Ordinance 11 and 12, 1900.

If he is a special constable appointed by the Peace Preservation Ordinance, which is no longer in force, he ceases to be a constable.

Mr. King:—They were sworn in again, your worship, when taken on for a further period.

Mr. Irving:—As an ordinary constable?

Mr. King:—Yes; they are police officers coming under the Police Ordinance.

Mr. Irving:—I think I ought to see that.

No 1 Boy's Story.

The No. 1 boy employed at the house in question, who had been there for the past six years, stated that on the 14th May, about half past one in the morning, the three defendants went to the house, first of all going into witness's small room. They asked him for wine. His room was on the ground floor, and the entrance to it was from a side door. Witness said he was busy at the time, so he instructed a coolie to serve them. Three whiskeys and sodas were served.

Mr. King: When the men came in, had they been drinking, or were they sober?

Witness: They had been drinking but the third was the worst.

By the Magistrate: The first defendant was not in uniform.

Witness returned to his room about ten minutes afterwards, and found the defendants had gone. He went to his desk, and found that his cigar-box had gone. The key to the desk was in the hole, but it was not turned. He saw the box when the defendants went into the room. He went to look for the three men, going out by the side door, and he met No. 3 boy. He asked him if he had seen three Europeans.

The subsequent evidence, consisting of statements made, was unswayed.

Witness asked the boy if he had seen his box and he said he had seen three Europeans with it.

Mr. King:—Did you know these men?—I have seen the first defendant twice, the second a good many times, but I have never seen the third defendant before.

Witness said he saw the three defendants, and he noticed that the first defendant had the box under his arm.

Can you say for certain that it was your box?—Yes.

How?—I asked him for it back, and I told him there were chips inside. He gave the box to the third defendant.

Did the second man do anything?—He said "never mind; I will ask them to give it back to you."

Have you ever had the box back?—The third man took the box away.

Have you seen it since?—No. What happened two days afterwards?—The first two defendants came into my room about 9 p.m.; the first defendant spoke to me, and said his friend who took the cigar-box had torn the chips up.

Did your mistress come down that night?—Yes, while the men were there.

When did she speak to?—The first defendant went outside and spoke to her.

This morning you came up to the girl, didn't you?—Yes.

And you saw the third defendant with five other Europeans?—Yes.

You were asked to point out any man who was in your room on the 14th?—Yes.

And didn't you say "I think that is the man, but I am not sure"?—Yes.

Did they pay you any money for the drink?—No.

His Worship:—As a matter of fact, you don't know whether they had a drink or not?—Yes, I do.

How?—I saw the coolie taking the drinks in.

Why did you look in your desk?—Because they came in, and were drunk, and commenced interfering with my things.

In answer to further questions by the magistrate, the boy repeated that the first defendant took the box.

Have you got to make good any money on this box?—I am afraid, I may have to.

The first defendant was asked if he had any questions to put and he replied that he would rather make his statement.

Mr. Irving said that was some what unusual and the defendant proceeded to ask questions.

The witness was asked if he saw No. 1 defendant standing with the box under his arm, and he replied that he did.

The reason why the boy did not blow a police whistle or try to detain the defendant was because he thought he was joking, and that he would return the box. The second defendant told him not to mind.

Witness said he saw the third defendant walking quickly away from the house, but he did not run after him, as he thought the box would be returned.

The first defendant: If you knew who had the box, why did you go to the Globe Hotel and ask who had the box?—Because the second defendant had left, and I wanted to recover the box.

Witness said he knew who had the box.

Why didn't you go after the third defendant?—I went after him as well.

The third defendant said he was not there that night.

Another boy gave evidence, stating that when the three defendants went to the house on the 14th he was in the pantry. He had seen the first defendant several times before, and he had not seen the second man before the 14th. He could not swear to the third defendant. The defendants stayed in the house about ten minutes. One of them took his hat. He was going in as they were coming out. He went into the pantry but he did not remain there. He stood in the doorway. The reason he did not stay inside was because it was too hot. He did not see any one go into the room of the number one boy.

He saw one of the defendants wearing his hat as the three of them were coming out. He saw the police constable with something under his left arm. He then went upstairs.

By the Magistrate:—As he was going in the side door he met the number one boy and he spoke to him. He told him about his hat being taken and that he had got it back. He told the number one boy that the first defendant had something under his left arm. He (the Number one) ran out of the side door.

By the Constable: The defendants went out of the side door as he was coming in. He did not know what was under first defendant's arm. There was something underneath his clothing.

Both civilians were discharged. The police constable was found not guilty of the charge of larceny, but was found guilty of misconduct under the Police Ordinance and was fined \$50 or one month.

THE BIG PEARL THEFT.

How the Queen of Siam's Jewels Disappeared.

A telegram in to-day's issue announces that Paul de Boscok has been found guilty of retaining the Queen of Siam's jewellery. Some facts concerning the gems from the Dowager Queen of Siam's famous pearl rope which disappeared so mysteriously in 1909, while on the way to the hands of its royal owner, should prove interesting. The theft was committed about April, 1909, and so cleverly was it carried out by the police of Bangkok and—for very good reasons—the police of Singapore and other centres since the date of the crime. Up till a month or two ago, however, no arrest had been made, but latterly the London police apprehended the man de Boscok. To those "in the know" the event did not come in the nature of a surprise, for de Boscok's movements had been followed for a considerable time, and his arrest, on a charge of retaining stolen property, was expected to befall sooner or later.

De Boscok as a Wharfinger.

In 1909 the late King of Siam was still upon the throne, and, at the beginning of that year, he sent a large number of magnificent pearls, part of the Royal collection, to the Association of Diamond Merchants, London, to be made into a rope which, when completed, was intended as a birthday present for his consort, the Queen. The gems were of the purest flawless description, and were sufficient in number and beauty to make a magnificent rope ten feet in length. This ornament, along with some other jewellery, was packed in a plain deal case, iron-bound and nailed fast, at London. The case was shipped on board the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer Luetzow, for transmission to the East. In the strong-room of the Luetzow it was secure, and it was still intact when transhipped from that vessel to the steamer Doli, at Singapore. The Doli, which plies between that port and Siam, conveyed the precious box to Bangkok, where the captain handed it over to the wharfinger in charge there. That wharfinger was Paul de Boscok.

The history of the box's movements for the following four hours has yet to be told. It was four hours after it was landed at Bangkok that it was delivered to Chamun Chong, Kwa, Court Chamberlain in the suite of Her Majesty the Queen, at his house.

There is little doubt that the pearls were stolen during that interval of four hours, but whether at the wharf or at the Chamberlain's house, or on the way between, remains to be discovered. At all events, when Chamun Chong Kwa opened the box, the pearl rope and the other jewellery were gone. The fastenings of the box showed no signs of having been tampered with, and whoever loosened the iron bands and unscrewed the nails had done the work cleverly.

Sales of Pearls.

The subsequent history of de Boscok is interesting, as providing the evidence which led to his arrest. He came to Singapore some time in 1910, and was employed, we are informed, as an accountant, by a well-known local firm, since defunct. He gambled openly and on a fairly large scale with bookmakers, and is still remembered very vividly by many

people in the Arcade. In the course of his stay he is alleged to have sold pearls, on several occasions, to a number of people, among others to Messrs. Ismail and Isahem, a man named Haimovitch and Mr. J. H. Wills. The two pearls mentioned in connection with the police-court proceedings in London belong to a different transaction. They were given to M. S. Crown, the bookmaker, as security for an advance of \$800, and Crown sold them at a later date to Son Lovi, another bookmaker.

To-day's Advertisements

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "AFGHAN PRINCE."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above named vessel are hereby informed that as a Storage Bond is lying at the office of the undersigned for signature and a deposit of 5 per cent. is to be made, before countering Bill of Lading and that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th June, at 2.30 p.m.

No Claims will be admitted after the 4th June, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th June, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th June, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. ARNOLD KARBURG & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1912. [408]

FOR CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"DILIVARA," Capt. W. J. Bishop, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 4th June, at 1 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1912. [404]

FROM EUROPE.

HE H. A. L. Steamship

"ALEXIA"

Captain Habel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Underwriter.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the 4th June, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th June, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th June, at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

This steamer brings on cargo:—

Ex s.s. "Wander" from Norrköping.

"Malaga" from Göteborg.

"Kait" from Stettin.

"Frankle" from Stettin.

"Norge" from Göteborg.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1912. [19]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"DERFFLINGER," Capt. F. Probst, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at Noon.

For further particulars apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1912. [17]

BUTTER. BUTTER.

We are pleased to announce that the selling prices of our different BRANDS BUTTER at present are as follows:—

REDUCTIONS

"DAISY" BRAND 80 cents per lb.

"DAIRYMAID" " 75 " "

"BUTTERCUP" " 70 " "

PASTRY " 65 " "

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

GARNER QUELCH & CO. WINE MERCHANTS.

DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE 636.

Supply the highest quality Wines, Spirits, Cigars and Cigarettes obtainable, consistent with price. All Wines and Spirits bottled in Europe by Shippers of world wide reputation.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1912. [21]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the protracted drought, on and after TUESDAY, the 28th inst., the Supply of Water to the Kowloon District will be controlled by bringing the Rider Main into operation and that the water will be turned out daily in each Kowloon District for two consecutive hours. In addition to the hours of supply to any particular property may be obtained on application at the offices of the Water Authority, The Registrar General or the Tung Wah Hospital.

(Sd.) W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

Public Works Department, Hongkong, 27th May, 1912. [401]

ASAHU BEER SAPPORO BEER TO BE OBTAINED Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. [70]

IT COSTS A TRIFLE MORE THAN THE OTHER KIND, BUT YOU ARE BUYING THE MOST DELICIOUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER IN THE WORLD.

ISUAN

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

3, Duddell Street. Tel. No. 1208. [337]

PERFECTION WHISKY IS ALWAYS PERFECTION IN ITSELF AND

"Worth Having"

THE BEST SCOTCH

Perfection WHISKY

PROPRIETORS, D. & J. McCALLUM, EDINBURGH.

PERFECT IN MELLOWNESS, PERFECT IN BOUQUET, PERFECT IN PURITY AND

A PERFECT DRINK WITH TANSAN.

PRICE PER DOZ., DUTY-PAID \$21.00

SOLE AGENTS, GANDE PRICE CO., LTD., Wine Merchants.

Tel. No. 135. 19, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE. "EMPEROR LINE."

Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

"Monteagle" ...	Satur. June 1	"E. of Britain" ...	Fri. June 28
"E. of India" ...	June 22	"Allan Line" ...	July 13
"E. of Japan" ...	July 13	"E. of Ireland" ...	Aug. 9

All steamers leave Hongkong at 6 P.M.
To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Polder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier.)

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 1st June, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	HONGSANG	Sunday, 2nd June, Daylight.
TIENHSIN	CHIPSING	Monday, 3rd June, Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Wednesday, 5th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 8th June, 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	NAMSANG	Monday, 10th June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Thursday, 13th June, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kut-ang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, via Chingwangtao.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kaitum, Labad, Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers. Hongkong, 29th May, 1912.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	DATE OF DEPARTURE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MONMOUTHSHIRE	About 1st June.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	DENBIGHSHIRE	30th June.

These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1912.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO, AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 29th MAY.

10:00 p.m. "KINSHAN" 6:00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 A.M. & 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 A.M. & 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 A.M. and 2 P.M. Sundays, at 7.30 A.M. and 5 P.M.

EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2nd JUNE.

The Company's Steamship, "HEUNGSHAN."

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 A.M. Departure from Macao at 3 P.M.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 12.30 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MONDAY, 3rd JUNE.

S.S. "SUI AN" will make an excursion trip to MACAO, leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. and returning from Macao at 4 P.M.

Usual Excursion Fares.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 P.M.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDU-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 589 Tons, and "NANNING," 589 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday.

Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days.

Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUL."

These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation, and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOTEL MANHATTAN (FIRST FLOOR),

Opposite the Bank of China.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Dates.
MARSHALL IS., LONDON & ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID.	KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope, T. 9,000 IVO MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 19th June, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID.	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. K. Asakawa, T. 7,000 TAMBA MARU, Capt. S. Wada, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 4th June, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 18th June, at 4 P.M.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, Tientsin, ISLAND, TOWNHILL and BRISBANE.	NIKKO MARU, Capt. Yagi, T. 6,000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 6,000	FRIDAY, 7th June, at Noon. FRIDAY, 5th July, at Noon.
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KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 6th June.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	WAKASA MARU, Capt. N. Nielson, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
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N'SAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at Noon.
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REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1912.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months

YOKOHAMA Return.	KOBE Return.	MOJI Return.	NAGASAKI Return.
1st class \$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class \$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

CALCUTTA LINE.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, RAN-GOON & CALCUTTA	IKIRIN MARU, Capt. Tezuchi, T. 4,000	SATURDAY, 1st June.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. ‡ Cargo only. * Shanghai and Moji may be omitted without notice.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
KITANO MARU	9,000	F. E. Cope	June 5th.
IVO MARU	7,000	R. Takeda	June 19th.

FOR SEATTLE.

KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	K. Suda	June 4th.
TAMBA MARU	7,000	S. Wada	June 18th.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Obater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To SAIL.
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	30th May 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	30th " 4 P.M.
AMOI, NINGPO & SHAI	"ICHANG"	31st " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	1st June M'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	4th " 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	6th " 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	6th " 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENHSIN	"HUICHOW"	8th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	8th " M'night.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Tosa" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Agha, Oshan, Linan, Chihua), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 26.

Shanghai, 24th May, 1912.

Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE. Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD. For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

S.S. ALESIA	29th May.
" SEGOVIA	6th June.
" SILESIA	20th June.
" P. BULOW	27th June.

For Further Particulars, apply to Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

HOMEWARD.

For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:

S.S. SITHONIA 1st June.

For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:

S.S. SCANDIA 6th June.

For Marseilles, Hamburg & Antwerp:

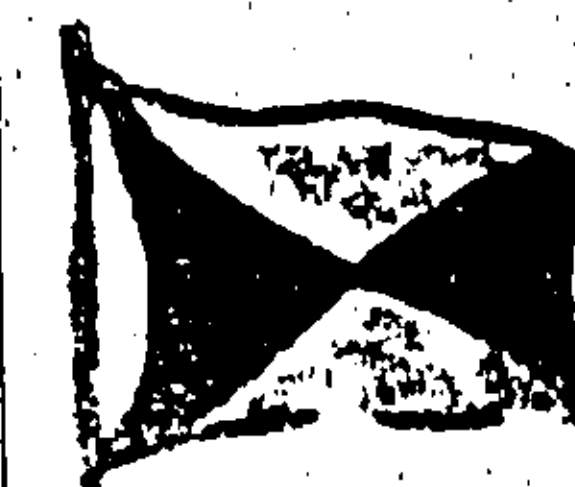
S.S. ANDALUSIA 13th June.

For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:

S.S. BAYERN 18th June.

For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:

S.S. LIBERIA 27th June.



HONGKONG- PHILIPPINES. STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith.	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	THURSDAY, 30th May, 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	S. A. Crosby	Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu.	MONDAY, 10th June, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS Hongkong 22nd May, 1912.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer From Expected on or about For Will leave on or about

Tjikini	JAVA	—	JAVA	2nd half May.
Tjitarom	JAVA	—	JAPAN	2nd half May.
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half June	SHANGHAI	1st half June.
Tjipanas	JAPAN	1st half June	JAPAN	1st half June.
Tjiliwong	JAVA	1st half June	JAPAN	2nd half June.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half June	SHANGHAI	1st half July.
Tjimoneok	JAVA	1st half July	JAPAN	1st half July.
Tjimahi	JAVA	2nd half July	SHANGHAI	2nd half July.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building.

Telephone No. 375

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	June 4th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	June 26th, Noon.
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	11,000	W. W. Greene	July 28th, Noon.

† These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

The triple screw steamer "Tenyo Maru" will be dispatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 4th June, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Friday, June 7, Noon.
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Saturday, Aug. 6, Noon.
Buyo Maru	10,500	Friday, October 4, Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Freight and Passage apply to S. MORIMOTO, Agent, (KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 52, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates. LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

12) Office Offices:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

LOG BOOK.

N. V. K. Gulde.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Official Shippers' Guide for 1912 is an elaborately produced volume and contains some 600 pages of information and advertisements with reference to commercial enterprises in all parts of the world. The guide is international in scope and of original design, and is to be systematically distributed, gratis, throughout the world. One of its most interesting and most useful features is an international buyers' and sellers' list, classified in five languages. The carefully indexed general information is intended for the use of importers, exporters, industrial managers, government, municipal, railway, and mining officials, and plantation owners in the principal commercial centres of the East and West. It contains also much information on travel, and many illustrated articles. The guide should prove of considerable value as a trade reference book. It has been planned on a large scale, and the design has been carried through with a completeness which is highly creditable to the publishers.

Explosives on Passenger Ships.

A correspondent writes to the "Singapore Free Press": "Now that the attention of the ocean travelling public is being called to the inadequacy of the life saving appliances on board passenger-carrying ships, a state of affairs brought to light by the terrible Titanic disaster, can something not be done to secure the greater safety of passengers from other threatened dangers? I refer to the danger of carrying high explosives on passenger carrying ships. I believe it is a fact that had the P. and O. Syria which was recently in collision with the French steamer Circe in the Mediterranean, been struck about ten feet further aft the vessel, probably both would have been blown to pieces. The Syria was carrying a large cargo of explosives, and if the force of the impact had been directed on the magazine room there is no knowing what would have happened. Is it right that passengers should be subjected to risks that could very well be avoided?"

Notice to Mariners in Japanese Waters.

Notice is given by the Department of Communications that the temporary light which has been shown pending the reconstruction work of Soya-misaki lighthouse at the north end of Soya-misaki, Kitami province, has been altered as undermentioned:—

Position:—104 ft. N. 71 deg.

45° E. from the former temporary light.

Description:—Wooden lattice-work.

Height of light:—24 ft. from the base, and 101 ft. above the water.

Distance visible:—16 nautical miles in clear weather.

No change has been made in the character of light, etc.

Madeleine Rickmers May Be Saved.

The German steamer Madeleine Rickmers, which stranded off Sendzamura, Vries Island, some time ago, had been given up for lost and her hull offered for sale at auction. It is now reported that the Yamashina Marine Works, of Tokyo, have said that there is hope of saving the vessel by cutting the hull in two. The owner of the vessel has cancelled the offer to sell, and commissioned the Yamashina Works to save what they can. The Company has started hauling up the sea damaged goods in the hold of the steamer before commencing work on the hull.

DR. WILDER'S HEALTH.

News was received at the Shanghai American Consulate on May 24 that Dr. A. P. Wilder, Consul-General, was regaining his health and strength. In the letter, which was written from California, Dr. Wilder expressed the hope that he will soon be back in Shanghai, as the illness which compelled him to take leave has now disappeared and he is well advanced in the convalescent stage.

Ноякко Ноля.

Нозякоко Нотл.

Anderson, J. H.	Kabel, E. S.
Arnott, M. & Mrs.	Kendall, Mrs. L. B.
T. and child	Knight, F. S.
Atuley, G.	Kieseman, A.
Avnia, B.	Kurada, T.
Baine, Miss M. H.	Lazzara, G. I.
Bailey, W. R.	Lloyd, Albert
Baldwin, Mrs. and	Lloyd, G. T.
Mrs. W.	Loomis, Mrs. C. C.
Bate, R.	Loomis, Miss M.
Batbecial, A. T.	Macdonald, Mrs.
Berkley, B.	R. A.
Bell, C. D. J.	Mackie, D. D.
Bect, H. C.	Macqueen, T. M.
Boller, Mrs. J. W.	Marrionott, Dr. O.
Brig, H. G.	Marsball, W. B.
Bridge, Mrs. H. G.	Mateon, F.
Bruce, E.	Molta, K. B.
Chamblain, Mrs.	Morozi, J.
C. M.	McKean, Dr. W.
Connin, Capt. C.	Mitchels, Mrs. B.
S.	Mongim, G. H.
Curry, G. P.	Morgan, George
D'Ostengen, V.	Morris, J.
Douakl, James	Montes, Mrs. K. O.
Drow, W. G.	Mulder, J. C. D.
Duncan, A.	Neal, W. F. G.
Duncan, W.	Nichol, Dr.

Le kang, for Shanghai.
 Paofing, for Canton.
 Tsoonghing, for Shinghal.
 Maie, for Balg.
 Ha'mun, for Swatow.
 Teokuan, for Shazap.
 Fukel-mau, for Wa'tam-tsu.

MARKET PRICES.

• Flagship of Commodore Boucicaut, Commanding the local defence Indo-China.
Eleven torpedo-boats at Saigon and Tonkin.

PORTUGUESE.

<i>Maran</i>	Gunboat	—	—	Capt. Martins	<i>Mucos</i>
<i>Patria</i>	Gunboat	700	—	Captain J. Milheiro	<i>Maceo</i>

FISH.		Cte.
Barbel,—Ka Yu	...	1b 8
Bream,—Bin Yu	...	" 17
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	...	" 20
Carp,—Li Yu	...	" 19
Catfish,—Chik Yu	...	" 19
Codfish,—Mun Yu	...	" 18
Crabs,—Hai	...	" 18
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	...	" 20
Dab,—Si Maug Yu	...	" 15
Dace,—Wong Mei Lun	...	" 8
Dog Fish,—Tit Tu Si	...	" 10
Eels, Congor,—Hoi Mann	...	" 15
" Fresh water,—Tam Sin Yu	...	" 28
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	...	" 30
Frogs,—Tien Kai	...	" 28
Gnorpas,—Sek Pan	...	" 12
Gudgeon,—Puk Kuo Yu	...	" 18
Herrings,—Teo Pak	...	" 24
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kuo	...	" 16
Labrus,—Wong Ka Yu	...	" 28
Loach,—Wu Yu	...	" 20
Lobsters,—Lung Ha	...	" 24
Maackerel,—Chi Yu	...	" 28
Monk Fish,—Mong Yu	...	" 24
Mullet,—Chai Yu	...	" 20
Oysters,—Sang Hoo	...	" 15
Parrotfish,—Kai Kung Yu	...	" 15
Perch,—Tau Leo	...	" 8
Pike,—Fa Paw Poong	...	" 18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	...	" 22
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	...	" 24
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	...	" 48
Puwins,—Ming Ha	...	" 9
Ray,—Pai Yu Sa	...	" 15
Rock Fish,—Sek Ka Kung	...	" 10
Roach,—Chun Yu	...	"

VEGETABLES, &c.				菜蔬
Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi	Ah Chi			丁竹竹
Chouk		lb	8	澳門蓮豆
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou	Pin Tau	"	10	上海蓮豆
(French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi	Pin	"	—	豆角
Tau		"	2	青豆
Sprout,—Ah Cho		"	—	紅菜
Long,—Tau Ko		"	—	紅菜
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau		each	4	紅菜
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan		"	6	紅菜
Red,—Hung Kor		"	5	紅菜
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy		"	10	紅菜
Cabbage Red,—Hung Yen Choy		"	12	紅菜
Cabbage, Shanghai,—Yeh Choi		"	8	紅菜
Caul Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shun		lb	10	紅菜
Cauliflower, Large size,—Tai Yeh Cho Fa		each	—	紅菜
Medium size,—Cheung Yeh Cho Fa		"	—	紅菜
Small size,—Sai Yen Choi Fa		"	—	紅菜
Carrots,—Kam Shum		lb	6	紅菜
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Choi		"	8	紅菜
English,—Yeung Kan Choi		"	5	紅菜
Chillies Dried,—Con Lat Chiu		"	20	紅菜
Red,—Hung Far Chiu		"	15	紅菜
Green,—Ching Lat Chiu		"	10	紅菜
Curry Stuff, English,—Kar Lee Chu Liu		"	10	紅菜
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa		"	2	紅菜
Ritter Squash,—Fa Kwa		"	10	紅菜
Garlic,—Que Tau		"	8	紅菜
Ginger, young,—Sun Tso Keung		"	6	紅菜
old,—Lo Keung		"	8	紅菜
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kau		"	12	紅菜
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai		each	5	紅菜
Lettuce,—Yeung Sang Choi		"	1	紅菜
Water Chosnuts,—Ma Tai		lb	6	紅菜
Mandarins,—Kwai Lun Ma Tai		"	8	紅菜
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Sang Cho Koo		"	—	紅菜
Mush Melon, Amer.—Kam-sun Hong Kwa		each	—	紅菜
Okroos		b	15	紅菜
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau		"	10	紅菜
Green,—Sang Chong		"	6	紅菜
Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Chong Tau		"	8	紅菜
Papaw, 1st qual.—Tai Man Sau Kua		each	12	紅菜
2d (chung)		"	10	紅菜
Parsley,—Kun Cho		"	8	紅菜
Green Peas,—Ching Tau		lb	—	紅菜
Potatoes, Sweet,—Fan Shu		"	3	紅菜
Shanghai,—Shang-hoi Shu Taa		"	—	紅菜
Japan,—Yut Poon Shu Taa		"	—	紅菜
American,—Fa Ki Shu Taa		"	8	紅菜
Poochow,—Foo-chow Shu Taa		"	3	紅菜
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa		"	3	紅菜
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Taa		"	6	紅菜
Rhubab (Fresh)—Tai Wong		"	—	紅菜
Sage,—Tso So		"	—	紅菜
Shallots,—Gon Chung Tau		"	8	紅菜
Spinach,—Yin Choi		"	4	紅菜
Tomatoes,—Fan Kor		"	8	紅菜
Taro,—Wu Tau		"	6	紅菜
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak		"	4	紅菜
English,—Yeung Lo Pak		"	2	紅菜
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa		"	3	紅菜
(American)—Kam-sun Chit Kwa		"	—	紅菜
Water Cress,—Sai Yeung Cho		"	10	紅菜
Lily root,—Lin Ngau		"	—	紅菜
Yams,—Ta Shu		"	5	紅菜

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Small Strainers

**THE PENINSULAR
AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.**

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.